

and prosecuted to final determination and judgment as if the Act of 1912, Chapter 473 had not been passed.\*

1914, ch. 794.

**255.** All tablets made of bichloride of mercury in sufficient quantity to render said tablets strong enough for antiseptic purposes, each tablet shall be triangular, diamond, square, oblong, or other irregular shape, and the color of each and every one of said tablets shall be blue, green or purple, with the word "Poison" impressed or embossed upon it.

1914, ch. 794.

**256.** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, dispense or give away bichloride of mercury in tablet form if said tablets contain more than one-tenth of a grain of the said bichloride of mercury, unless tablets are of the color and shape and marked as described in Section 255.

1914, ch. 794.

**257.** The bottle in which said tablets for antiseptic purposes of bichloride of mercury are sold, dispensed or given away shall have the word "Poison" blown in one side of said bottle, and a label on the opposite side bearing the word "Poison" in conspicuous letters.

1914, ch. 794.

**258.** Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 255-257 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, or be imprisoned in the county or city jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

#### **Health—Spitting on Cars.**

1904, art. 27, sec. 238. 1902, ch. 581, art. 43, sec. 38A.

**259.** It shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit on the floors, sides, seats or platforms of any railroad or railway passenger cars in this State, under a penalty of three dollars and costs, one-half of said fine to go to the informer or party arresting and furnishing the evidence upon which the offender is convicted. And for the purposes of this section all railroad or railway conductors and brakemen running on passenger trains are empowered to arrest such offenders and take them before the nearest justice of the peace at the next convenient stop of said train within this State for trial, and such justices are given jurisdiction in the case. In default of payment of fine and

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\*The editor has treated the act of 1906, ch. 523, as repealed and re-enacted by the act of 1912, ch. 473, although the act of 1912 does not refer to the act of 1906. This treatment is probably correct, but as there is some doubt about it, those interested should refer to the act of 1906, ch. 523, and pass on the question for themselves.